XIV. NEW AND RARE SPECIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN SILURID. IN THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM. ${ }^{1}$

By Carl H. Eigenmann.

(Plates XXXIX-XLI.)
Genus Pimelodina Steindachner.

## I. Pimelodina flavipinnis Steindachner.

i253a, C. M., 210 mm ., Manaos, Nov. 2S, 1909. Haseman.
Naxillary barbel reaching slightly beyond tip of the caudal; adipose 2.22 in the length; depth six times in the length; greatest width of the head one and a half times in its length; eye one and two-third times in the interorbital; distance of adipose from dorsal equals the diameter of the eye: pectoral longer than the dorsal, which is equal to the head. First pectoral ray very flexible entirely to its tip, each of its segments* with a main body and a prolongation from its upper outer corner, these prolongations of successive segments binding them together; frequently a spinule on the posterior face of the segments. No spots.

Cheirocerus ${ }^{2}$ gen. nov.
Type, Cheirocerus eques Eigenmann.
This genus is like Pimelodina in all respects, except the first pectoral ray, which is developed as a pungent spine.
2. Cheirocerus eques sp. nov. (Plate XXXIX).
$7254 a-b$, C. M., 68-117 mm., the larger one the type, Villa Bella, Oct. 5, 1909. Haseman.
$7255^{a-c}$, C. M., 95-1 10 mm., San Antonio, Nov. 3, 1909. Haseman. $7256 a$, C. M., $55 \mathrm{~mm} .$, Rio Mamoré, Sept. 19, 1909. Haseman.

Head $4.75-5$; depth $5-5.75$; D. 7; A. II. Eye three times in the head in the smallest, four times in the largest specimen; interorbital four times in the head in the largest specimen, in others sometimes
${ }^{1}$ Contribution from the Zoölogical Laboratory of Indiana University, No. I5 I.
${ }^{2} \chi \in \iota \rho \cdot \dot{\eta}=$ a hand; к'́ $\rho \alpha \sigma$, ro = horn.

Cheirocerus eques Eigenmann. Type. C. M. No. 7254. II7 mm.
four and a half times; occipital process in contact with the dorsal plate; parietal fontanel narrow, separated by a broad bridge from the frontal fontanel. Maxillary barbel longer than the entire length; in the specimen, which is 55 mm . long, it measures 55 mm ., in the specimen, which is II 7 mm . long, it measures 126 mm .; postmental barbel extending about to the middle of the ventrals; adipose fin three to three and a quarter times in the length; first dorsal ray flexible, slightly longer, but coterminous with the second ray, $3.6-3.8$ in the length. First pectoral ray pungent, with a very short, soft prolongation, and with about twenty-five recurved teeth on the posterior margin, graduate from the tip to the base, anterior margin with obscure recurved notches. Length of pectoral spine equals the head without the opercle. Caudal very deeply forked, the longest ray sometimes more than four times as long as the middle ray, the longest ray sometimes two and three-quarter times in the length. A black saddle, half or two-thirds as long as eyes, crosses the back in front of the dorsal spine and extends one-third down the sides. No other markings.

## 3. Cheirocerus goeldi (Steindachner).

Pimelodina goeldii Steindachner, Akademischer Anzeiger, Vol. XLV, Feb., 1908, No. VII.
$7252 a-b$, C. M., 9I - 98 mm ., to base of caudal, about I I 8 -I 29 mm . over all. Santarem, Dec. I5, 1909. Haseman.
This species is very closely allied to $P$. eques. The adipose is $2.7^{-}$ 2.66 in the length and the black saddle is replaced by a small triangular spot in front of the dorsal spine.

Head 5: depth 6; D. 7; A. II; eye 4 in the head, interorbital 4; parietal fontanel narrow, with a constriction near its middle, which in larger specimens bridges over. Maxillary barbel longer than the entire fish, postmentals reaching to middle of ventrals.

First dorsal ray, which is the highest, 3.5 times in the length. Pectoral spine nearly equal to the length of the head, its armature similar to that of C. eques, but the spinules a little larger; a triangular black spot in front of the dorsal spine. This species hitherto has been only known from the type.

Genus Acentronichthys Eigenmann \& Eigenmann.
4. Acentronichthys leptos Eigenmann \& Eigenmann.
$5718 a-h$, C. M., 3 I-84 mm., Morretes, Jan. 3, 4, 1909. Haseman.
$5719 a-g$, C. N., $50-119 \mathrm{mm}$. . Iporanga, tributaries of Rio Riberão, Nov. 30 and Dec. i, 1908. Haseman. 5720a-c, C. MI., 8o-82 mm., Raiz da Serra, Rin Mogy, July 28, 1908. Haseman.

## Genus Heptapterus Bleeker.

There are three, possibly four species of this genus found in small streams between Santos and Buenos Aires. Three of the species are well marked, the fourth is doubtful.

## 5. Heptapterus multiradiatus von Ihering.

$5716 a-j$, C. M., 3 -101 mm., Mogy das Cruzes, Rio Tieté, July 20, 21, 1908. Haseman.
5717a-b, C. M., 44-102 mm., Alto da Serra, Tieté basin, São Paulo, Aug. 4, 1908. Haseman.

This species was described from specimens from Alto da Serra. It is distinguished by three dark longitudinal bands, the middle one along the middle of the sides, and by the extreme length of the anal which is

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\frac{38}{I}, \frac{39}{I}, \frac{40}{3}, \frac{43}{I}, \frac{44}{I}, \frac{45}{I} \text { in the specimens examined. }
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The maxillary barbels extend to the middle of the pectoral, or are a little shorter.

## 6. Heptapterus stewarti Haseman.

This species is represented only by the type in the collections of the Carnegie Museum; No. 2850, C. M. It is distinguished by the almpst uniform color and medium number (30) of anal rays.

## 7. Heptapterus mustelinus Valenciennes.

The length of the barbel of this species varies with age. In small specimens they may extend beyond the middle of the pectoral, in larger ones not to the gill opening. Valenciennes figures this species as having distinct cross-shades at the nape and at the dorsal. Such cross-shades are also found in a number of the specimens enumerated. 5713a-c, C. M., 87-I 59 mm ., Santa Maria, Rio Vaccacahy-mirim, secondary tributary of the Rio Jaculy which empties into the Lago das Patos at Rio Grande do Sul. Haseman.
$5714 a-j$, C. M., 19-49 mm., Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Jan. I9, 1909. Haseman.

57 I5a-g, C. M., 46-55 mm., Rio Negro at Santa Isabel, Uruguay, Feb. 12, 1909. Haseman.

